Vol. XXIX No. 9,034.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. EACING ON THE THAMES - ACCIDENT TO PATTI. LONDON, Monday, March 21, 1870.

The University boat crews will commence practice on the Thames, on Wednesday next, for their annual race. The substitution of Darbyshire for Houblon as stroke-oar of the Oxfords is considered fortunate. The conservancy of the Thames have taken unusual precautions to prevent interruption or accident. The erew of each boat is now made up as follows:

Oxford-Mirchaus (bow) : Lewis 2; Baker, 3; Moss, 4; Payue, 5; Woodhonse, 6; Benson, 7; Darlyshire (stroke); Coxswam, Rall, Cambridge—Randolph (bow); Ridley, 2: Dale, 3; Spencer, 4; Lowe, 5; Phelps, 6; Strachin, 7; A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says Adelina

Patti narrowly escaped death while returning from St. Petersburg. The car in which she was traveling took fire from the stove while the train was in motion: but, formulately, the flames were extinguished in time to prevent serious consequences.

THE FUNERAL OF CASEY.

Dunlin, Monday, March 21, 1870. The funeral of Casey, the Fentau poet, occurred in this city yesterday. Vast crowds of people were in

LOUIS BLANC ON THE IRISH PORCE BILL. LOSDON, Monday, March 21, 1876. Louis Blane writes a letter in which he says the bill just introduced in the House of Commons for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland will, if passed,

place that country in a state of siege.

THE TRIAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE-BIS DE-MEANOR IN COURT-THE WITNESSES FON-VIELLE AND GROUSSET-THE LATTER DE-

Torns, Monday, March 21, 1870. The High Court of Justice was organized this norming, and is now in session. 'The court-room is clowded. Among the conspicuous persons present a Madame Noir, the mother, and Louis Noir, the brother of Victor Noir. At 10:30 the jury were called, and lots were drawn. At noon the jury chosen enter 4 the box and were sworn.

As soon as these formalities were completed, Frince Pierre Bonaparte, the accused, was brought into Court, attended by a Captain of the gendarineric. The utmost stillness prevailed, and the scene was most solemn. The Greffier read the acts of accasation. The Prince waived the reciting of his rank

The usual interrogations were addressed to the gecused, who replied with great self-possession. The articles tending to prove criminality were laid on a table before the prisoner. They consisted of a pisto, case, hat, and two cards. The President of the Court then delivered an eloquent address to the

The advocate for the partie civilie demanded that the Court require the presence of M. Rochefort, and the President replied that he would give the necessary orders.

The first witness examined was Boisteau, Commissary of Police, who testified to taking the deposition of the Prince immediately after the shooting. The Secretary of the Commissary was the second witness, and his evidence corroborated that of the first. The third witness was Ulric de Fonvielle. His testimony was listened to with the deepest attention. He was subjected to a rigid cross-examination.

Paschal Grousset was the next witness. He was brought into the Court in charge of two gendarmes. His replies to the questions asked were so irrelevant, and his conduct so defiant, that the Court refused to hear him further. He was pronounced guilty of gross contempt in language, and on the requisition of the Procureur was removed to prison. His deposition was read in his absence.

The conduct of M. Gronsset is generally condenned. M. Fonvielle seemed to be too greatly ex cited to testify properly, but his behavior gains in comparison with that of Grousset.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARQUIS OF BANNEVILLE. PARIS, Monday, March 21, 1870.
The Marquis of Banneville, the French Embassadot at Rome, has arrived in Paris, accompanied by two French bishops.

SPAIN.

LOAN BILL THE CAUSE OF QUARREL.

Madnid, Monday, March 21, 1870. The trace existing between parties in the Cortes has been broken, the Unionistas baving sustained an amendment to Schor Figuerola's new Loan bill for ten millions sterling. The passage of this bill the Ministry had determined to make a Cabinet question During the debate Gen. Prim used these words: Since the Unionistas give us battle, Radicals, let us defend ourselves." This declaration caused intense excitement, amid which Admiral Topefe quitted th Ministerial bench. The amendment was rejected by

Gen. Prim's victory on the Loan bill apparently in volves the necessity of the retirement of Regent

TOPETE REPLACED BY ADMIRAL BERANGER-SERRANO'S RESIGNATION EXPECTED—THE PUTTING OF PRIM'S PARTY.

Admiral Topete has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and will be replaced by Admiral Beranger. It is asserred that Serrano will tender to the Cortes his

resignation of the Regency. The future course of the Progressistas is doubtful. It is not known whether they will unite with the Republicans, or agitate for the restoration of the

ROME. CONCILIATING THE OPPONENTS OF INFALLIBIL-HY-REPLY TO THE NOTE OF COUNT DARU.

LONDON, Monday, March 21, 1870. Advices from Rome represent that the Pope is exerting every means of influence to conciliate the opponents of infallibility.

Paris, Monday, March 21, 1870. Le Pays (newspaper) is assured that the reply of the Papal Government to the note of Count Darn has been received here, and that it refuses to concede the admission of a French representative to the

BRAZIL THE YELLOW FEVER.

Lisson, Monday, March 21, 1870. Later advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to-day. The war news is unimportant. The vomito was still prevalent in the city, though its ravages were mainly confined to the foreign residents.

CUBA.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 21 .- An unsuccessful at tempt was made at the Cuban Fair, held here on the 19th inst., to assassinate a brother of the supposed murderer of Castanon. The wound inflicted is severe, but not considered mortal. Several Spaniards. who came from Havana armed, are suspected of complicity in the affair.

GEN. GOYENECHE'S POSITION-LOSS OF A VESSEL. HAVANA, March 21.—Intelligence from Nuevitas has been received. Gen. Puello had returned to Puerto Principe, and would soon march toward the City of Cregode Avila. Gen. Goyeneche was still at Camaguaya, where he was creeting fortifications. News has been received here of the total loss of the bark

Spanish Cuban waters. The interesting statement was made by the Secretary that the Spanish Government had 89 vessels of war in the various Cuban harbors, and around the island, with a force of 13,000 seamen, while the guns carried by the different classes of vessels number over 600. The entire American navy consists of about 500 vessels of war, 8,000 scamen, and 340 guns.

A FORGERY.

A FORGERY.

La Revolucion of March 22 says: "In correspondence from Havana appears a letter signed by Gen. Thomas Jordan, dated the 15th of January, in which, with a view of denying certain rumors that the Spanish agents had been circulating with respect to the disposition of that chief to surrender for money to Gen. De Redas, that officer, who is the Commander in-Chief of the Liberating army of Coba, is unde to use language unbecoming a military man educated at West Point, and a gentleman such as Gen. Jordan is. This document seems to us to be a pure invention. The very first one to treat with silence such a calumny would have been Gen. Jordan binself. There are other things in the paper which, according to our way of viewing it, stamp it as a whole-sale fabrication."

SAN DOMINGO.

THE VOTE ON ANNEXATION. SAN DOMINGO, March 10, via HAVANA, March 21 .-The following is the vote in this city on the question of the annexation of the island to the United States: For annexation, 1,006; against, 9. After the election the American flag was carried in triumph through the streets of the city. In Torro the inhabitants are largely in favor of the annexation movement. The general impression prevails everywhere that the Government has been working in secret to influence the voting. The revolution remains stationary.

VENEZUELA.

A BATTLE BETWEEN PRESIDENT MONAGAS AND

CARACCAS, March 9, via Havana, March 21 .-The Revolutionists made an attack on the town of La Guayra, and were repulsed. The Revolutionists have mpletely surrounded the town of Puerte Cabello. A battle was fought between the forces under President Monagas and the revolutionists, near the city, but the result is unknown. The general opinion is that the revolution will be successful.

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF THE MURDERER YERGER.

JACKSON, Miss., March 21 .- E. M. Yerger returned to this city vesterday morning, and voluntarily surrendered himself to Sheriff Lake. He has at no time since his escape, one week ago, been more than eight miles from town. He addressed the following letter to Gov. Alcorn:

'Having learned that the Sheriff and his subordinates and perhaps yourself, have been censured for my escape, and, unwilling the injustice should rest in any quarter. I have voluntarily returned to prison. A proper and kindly feeling for the officers who have shown me as kindly feeling for the officers who have shown me as much courtesy as prison discipline will allow, prompts me to this action. Wearied almost beyond endurance by long confinement, my mind tortured by what appeared to me continued and unnecessary delay in bringing my case promptly before the courts of the country, I was possessed of an ungovernable desire to breathe once more the nir of freedom. It was always my intention to return at the proper time and stand my trial. If I have violated any law of the land I will not shirk punishment, and I new await what action the authorities may take. I prefer to return, and in the mean time endure my suf-ferings, rather than the innocent should suffer for any act of one."

The Sheriff refused to deliver the letter, not desiring Mr. Yevger's defense.

BOLD ESCAPE OF A THIEF.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Billy Forrester, with half a dozen aliases, who was arrested on Saturday by Pinkerton's detective police, on the charge of being by Pinkerton's detective police, on the charge of being concerned in the bank robbery at Wilkesbarre, this morning made good his escape. He was brought to the agency preparatory to being sent to Wilkesbarre, and by some means, at present unknown, he succeeded in setting away. He left the office on Third-st., and ran up Marketst, with nothing on but his drawers and shirt. At the corner of Seventh and Market-sts, his peculiar appearance attracted the attention of a policemen who stopped him. He said by way of excuse he had been drunk the night before, and on waking up he found that his clothes had been stolen. On this representation he was allowed to proceed. A reward of \$200 is offered by Mr. Pinkerton to any one who will rearrest him. one who will rearrest h

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.-The steamboat New-York, from Bayou Bartholomew, with 900 bales of otton, and the steamboat Charles H. Durfree, from St. Louis, were burned this morning at the foot of Bienville, st. The losses are \$150,000. Twenty small houses in the square bounded by Morales, Annette, Goodenidren, and St. Bernard-ats, were burned. The loss is \$50,000.

THE CAMERIA AND SAPPHO.

Mr. Ashbury, owner of the English yacht Cambria, is out in another card, in The London Times, to AN ISSUE BETWEEN PRIM AND SERRANO-THE Mr. Douglass, owner of the American yacht Sappho, TRUCE OF PARTIES BROKEN-FIGUEROLA'S The Cable says he criticises the American gentleman's Mr. Douglass, owner of the American yacht Sappho. The Cable says he criticless the American gentleman's late challenge to a channel race, which means that he will not race the Sappho "without time allowance," and next assures the English people that a transatlantic race between the Cambria and Sappho would be no test-race at all, as the American would surely defeat him. After this latter logical deduction, he closes with a refusal to test his yacht with the Sappho for a money or other prize. The truth seems to be that Mr. Ashbury does not want a race with Mr. Douglass on any but his own terms.

> THE LATE UNITED STATES CONSULAT CURACOA. The bark Wilhelmina, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Curacoa, has on board the remains of Mr. James Faxon, late United States Consul at Curacoa, who dled on the vessel on the 17th inst, while re turning to this country to seek a restoration to health.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. ... Gov. Senter returned to Nashville yester-

The Maine House passed a bill to provide for the encouragement of Scandinaviam immigration.
....Gen. J. C. Wibber has been appointed
Mayor of Vicksburg by Gov. Alcorn and confirmed by

Marshall Brothers' organ manufactory at

... The Republicans of the IIId. Senatorial

.Capt. Myers of Jackson, Miss., who was ted some days ago in a dangerous condition from a on the head, is rapidly recovering.

.Ten negroes registered in St. Louis, yes ... New-York detectives Ballard and Greg-ory, who were arrested in Canada a few days ago, an fi-released on ball of a Cincinnati

.Gov. Stevenson of Kentucky has or dered a special election in the HIId. Congressional Dis-trict on the 25th of April, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. S. Golladay.

The Philadelphia Typographical Union has admitted to membership a lady who is now engaged in studying for a profession in that city, and who supports herself by setting type in her spare time.

...Judge Romeyn of Rensselaer County has refused to admit to bail the Whitbeck and other Anti-Kenters, indicted for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Griggs of Greenbush. They will remain in Jall until the trial in Saratoga County, which will probably be in May or June.

During an affray in Albany between Alfred Brawley and John Reese on one side and Thoma McCarty, William Nolan and John Boylan on the other the latter were more or less cut and stabbed. After a examination of the case, and while Brawley and Rees were being conducted to jail, Nolan followed and in the street discharged seven barries of a revolver at the prisoners, one of the balls taking effect in Brawley's arm. Nolan was arrested.

.... An affray occurred in Tariffville, Conn.All affray occurred in Tariffville, Conn. of one man. Some laborers on the Connecticut Western Enliroad undertook to rob the saloon of Joseph Forsyth, breaking in the door and windows, and firing a pistol shot into the building, the ball pussing near Forsyth's head. Forsyth fired into the crowd with a double-barrelled gan loaded with buckshot, shooting one man through the lungs and breaking the arm of another. He surrendered himself to the authorities.

bound from Antwerp to New-Orleans with a cargo of ron. Her crew were saved.

THE SPANISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

Washington, March 21.—The Secretary of the Navy had an interview with the President this appropriate in relation to naval affairs, and more particularly the condition of our Laval force in the Wilsied.

**Conn., on Saturday nght, which resulted in the killing of a regro named Aaron Froceman of Sheffield, by Edward Dolphin of Winsted, and the serious wounding of Dolphin of Winsted and St. John. Dolphin took a jug of whish in his chest so that he deed in about two hours. The interpeding to sten the fight, Dolphin was arrested in Winsted. A brutal fight took place in the house of

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870. WASHINGTON.

THE CADETSHIP SALES-THE FINAL REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE-CONFIRM ATION OF JUDGE BRADLEY AND GEN PLEASONTON-THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 WASHINGTON, Monday, March 21, 1870. The House Military Committee at their meeting this norning had under consideration the report which they propose to make concerning the Cadetship Investigation. It is understood that they adopted and will report a series of resolutions embedying the views of the Committee as to the action which the House ought to take in the matter. First: They request that Gen. Schoepff, an Examiner in the Patent-Office, should resign his position on account of the manner in which he is implicated in the purchase and sale of cadetships; they also condemn, in very strong terms, all the persons who were engaged in the sale and purchase of cadetships-claim agents, middlemen, etc. Second: They request the Secretary of the Navy to convene a Naval Court, to inquire into the conduct of Commander Upshur of the Navy, charged with having bought a cadetship, looking to a dismissal of that officer from the service. The case of Assessor Elliot of the Third Philadelphia District will also be reported on. Thirdly: That all cadets appointed outside of the

Congressional Districts be dismissed from the Military the subject in a few days, and it is expected that it will give rise to a very animated debate, as the last proposition affects a good many members of the House.

The only sufferer on account of Butler selling his cadetship is the man least involved of all, and the only one who did not take part in it for a money consideration. A novement was made among a number of the members of the House on Friday to request the Secretary of the Interior to dismiss Gen. Schoepff, an Examiner in the Patent Office. The latter, on hearing of this, immediately tendered his resignation in order to relieve the Secretary from all embarrassment. The testimony showed beyond question that Schoepff had at the request of Gen. Tyler, an old army friend, and simply as a matter of friendship, made inquiries in regard to the cadetships, and turned the whole matter over to an Attorney, and afterward passed the money sent by Tyler to the Attorney. He did not retain any of it, and is the only person involved in the affair who had no pecuniary interest whatever in it.

As soon as the Journal was read to-day the Senate went into executive session on the nomination of Judge Bradley for the Supreme Court. The first action, however, was on the nomination of Gen. Pleasonten for Collector of the Thirty-second District of New-York, and, after a short consideration, the Finance Committee having reported favorably, he was confirmed without a division. Judge Bradley was discussed nearly an hour. but was confirmed by an unexpectedly large majority only ten or twelve Senators voting against him and the Democrats all voting for him. In the afternoon session, the motion to reconsider the nomination of George H. Butler as Consul-General to Egypt was taken up, and he was confirmed, only one Senator voting against him. A number of other confirmations were also made.

The certificates of the Senate's confirmation of Judge Bradley as Judge of the Supreme Court for the Circuit embracing Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, &c., was received by the President to-day, an hour after it was voted on in the Senate. The certificate of the confirmation of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, as Minister to Spain, was also re

So thoroughly interested is President Grant in the ratification of the San Domingo treaty, that in addition to appearing at the Senate to urge his policy there, he has obtained a list of all the Senators likely to oppose it, and written them notes asking them to call on him before Wednesday. The treaty is made the special order for that day, and the President is justly fearful of the result. He was expected at the Capitel to-day, but

The Senate, to-day, immediately after the usual prayer was made, went into Executive session, remaining there about two hours. Nothing of much interest transpired during the Legislative session which succeeded. The case of Gen. Ames was the occasion of a little passage between Mesers. Morton and Conkling, in which both Senators, although keeping within the bounds of parliamentary decorum, indulged in sarcastic thrusts at each other. Mr. Morton moved to take up the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee on the credentials of Gen. Ames, which Mr. Conkling resented as an interference, he having made the report, and holding that it was his prerog ative to call up the matter. After the two Senators had cut and partied at each other for awhile, Mr. Morton withdrew his motion, with the understanding that the subject be called up to-morrow. Senator Stewart, who stands next to Mr. Trumbull on the Judiciary Committee, expresses the opinion that the adverse report of the Committee will be overruled, and that Gen. Ames will be awarded his seat. No action was taken on the Georgia bill, about two hours being consumed in discussing Mr. Drake's amendment. Mr. Howell of Iowa, the successor of Mr. Grimes, made his maiden speech in opposition to the amendment, styling it a "monstrosity," and the principle involved in it as a relic of barbarism. The Senate again went into Executive session at 4 o'clock. The bii abelishing the Franking Privilege has been made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock, when the Georgia bill will again come up as unfinished business, and the case of Gen. Ames will also be on hand, and the Senate will have to decide which of the three to proceed with.

The House accomplished very little to-day. The desire of some members for political capital was well ildustrated to-day in the case of a bill reported by Mr. Dawes, giving a Roman Catholic hospital in Charleston, S. C., an appropriation of \$20,000 to rebuild a portion of the building destroyed during the war. The bill has been beaten heretofore, when no call of the Yeas and Nays was made, but to-day Mr. Dawes put the bill through under a suspension of the rules, and had a call of the Yeas and Nays. A couple of Sisters of Charity have been here lobbying for the bill for several weeks. Heretofore all claims for property destroyed during the war by our oldiers have been buried in Committee, and some of the best Union men made to suffer. The bill passed, to-day it is thought will be used as a precedent, and a demand made for a settlement of all claims which are equally if not more just. The Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and speeches were made by Wood, Scho field, Peters, and Kerr.

The point of order which prevented the passage of the will for an air-line between Washington and New-York or Wednesday last, sent said bill to the Speaker's table, and to the foot of the calendar. To-day Mr. Ingersoll, the author of the bill, tried to get business on the Speaker's table in order, to get the measure before the House, but failed. The lobby against the bill keeps increasing in strength, and every day's delay they assert is their gain. Mr. Ingersoll proposes to have a committee to investigate how many Members of Congress hold free passes over the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Camden and Amboy Railroads.

Gen. Schenck to-day stated in the House, in reply to a question, that the Ways and Means Committee were daily considering the Senate Funding bill, and would report it as soon as it was ready, whether the Tariff bill was disposed of or not. The latter bill will probably be out of the way this week, and the Funding bill will

The bill to reduce the officers of the army and the ex penses of the same, which passed the House the other day, is likely to slumber in the Committee-Room of the Senate, as the Franking Privilege bill does. There is no sort of doubt that both bills will be defeated in the Senate, or amended so as to make them inoperative and worthless.

In anticipation that the Army bill would be taken up and considered by the Senate Military Committee to day, a large number of army officers were in the vicinity of the Senate Chamber, after the Committee adjourned, to ascertain its fate. They were informed that the matter

had been postpened until next Monday.

The House Judiciary Committee had under consideration, to-day, the question which has been brought to their attention by Col. Bondinot, Agent for the Cherokee In-dians, of the seizure by Revenue officers of the tobaccofactory of these Indians in their Territory. They claim that, under the treaty with the Government, the Revenue officers had no right to seize the factory, and ask that such action be taken as will restore it to the Indians, and allow them to pursue their business.

Secretary Fish visited the Capitol to-day, and had a conference with the Committee on Appropriations in regard to certain appropriations for his Department. It is his desire to economize if possible in his Department, and he sees no better way than having Congress stop the further publication, through the State Department, of the treaties and laws of Congress in the newspapers. Secretary Cox was present at a meeting of the House

Indian Committee to-day, and gave his views in regard to the Indian question.

After Gen. Butler disposes of Tennessee, his Committee on Reconstruction will take up the case of the Territory of Utah, and report a bill for the reconstruction of Brig ham Young's community. The Committee on Territories has had this matter in hand, but so far has failed to ac

complish anything. Mr. Buckley of Alabama appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and strongly urged that all machines for spinning yarns be admitted free of duty for one year. This measure he regarded as of great importance to the South, as it would and the people of limited means, both white and black, to secure these machines at a comparatively cheap rate, the present duty being very high. The Committee, it is understood, regard the matter with favor. The entire session of the Committee having been taken up with other matters, the Funding bill was not considered.

There are a score or more prominent New-York politiclans here, and among the number Ben Field, Thos. E Stewart, Homer Franklin, Gen. Palmer, Postmaster Jones, Jas. B. Taylor, Gen. Sigel, and ex-Assemblymen Richmond and Wagstaff. What they are doing here no one seems to know, definitely. The removal and flight of Collector Bailey is still the great topic of conversation. There are all sorts of rumors affoat, growing out of Bailey's flasco. Mr. Bailey's opponents still insist that Commissioner Delano protested against Bailey's removal, and his resignation is merely a matter of time. Mr. Delano denies, however, that there was any want of unity between himself, the President, and Secretary Boutwell. There are rumors, to-night, of the speedy re moval of Supervisor Dutcher. His friends cla.m, however, that Mr. Dutcher had no control over Mr. Bailey ommissioner Delano having made Bailey independent of Dutcher's authority. There are, also, rumors of the removal of Mr. Tracy, District-Alterney of the Eastern

Miss Florence, who sued Gen. Butler for the recevery of the jewei-hilled swords belonging to the late Gen. Twiggs, seized by Butler when in command at New-Or Orleans, was at the Treasury Department on Saturday, to request that these articles be returned to her. She was not gratified in her request, the Secretary refusing to let them go out of his possession, pending the determination of the suit.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S LETTER ON THE NAVAL STAFF AND LINE QUARREL-PROOF OF ITS GENUINENESS.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.I In compliance with a resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Navy sent to-day to that body copies of telegrams, letters, and an affidavit of Paymaster Thos. H. Looker, U. S. N., in relation to the letter 'purporting to be signed by Admiral Farragut, in relation to staff ranks in the United States Navy, the genuineness of the signature having been denied by Admiral Farragut in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated March 7, 1870.

Paymaster Looker says:

I. on Saturday, any the said letter, and state distinctly and positively. I. on Saturday, any the said letter, and state distinctly and positively time and place specified. The said letter is in my bandwriting. It is my composition assisted by one or two of my frience, said he signed at then and there and gare it to me, and I receiptive his signature, had dientify it as well as my own handwriting and composition, as well as I can know or identify anything in the world. I repeat, I declare, and most solemate, the truth of this statement, the genuineness of the letter, and that the Admiral gave It to me; and I am ready, and willing, and anyious to testify to it all times, and in the most solemn and disalling meaner possible.

In a postscript to this letter, Paymaster Looker says the Admiral simply has forgotten, and not remembering the fact, being sick, he failed to recognize his signature e fact, being sien, he rance of a concludes as follows:
I concludes as follows:
I have a pick and house interpretation of the matter, commending
this is the pick and house interpretation of ine matter, commending
that are a concluded in the whird and batte of crossling attentions,
a even appresing the good and gallant old Admiral, as I well recove
the Being with lack, I cannot get telegrans or letters to him, or see
a in person, his illness being serious. I have telegraphed and written

has it vais.

The Hon. E. R. French, Second Auditor, announces that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States, appellants, agt. Henry I. Hosmer, applies only to men who enlisted for three years between May 3 and July 22, 1861, and who were honorably discharged.

charged.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs have completed
their bill to reorganize the system of governing the Intheir bill to reorganize the system of governing the In-dian tribes, and to provide for their colonization, and other purposes. The bill divides the Indians into three dian tribes, and to provide for their colonization, and other purposes. The bill divides the Indians into three distinct classes; first, those on reservations, sef-sustaining; second, those on reservations, not so far advanced in agriculture as the former; and third, those not on reservations. It provides for dividing the territory into four districts, with one General Superintendent, for each of them, and one agent for one or more tribes, under charge of the General Superintendent. No more treaties to be made and ratified. The bill meets the views of Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker.

Senator Cattell of New-Jorsey, who has been absent from his seat in the Senate for several weeks, returned to it to-day, and was warmly greeted by the members of the Senate. His health is nearly restored.

In accordance with the call of the Senate, the War Department sent in the report of the bombardment of the Indian village in Alaska. It does not differ materially from the reports heretofore published.

ally from the reports heretofore published.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES-ANOTHER AP-

Notwith CAROLINA TROUBLES—ANOTHER AP-Notwithstanding that troops have been sent to North Carolina, the Governor of that State is not satis-fied, but telegraphs to Washington demanding the sus-pension of the writ of habeas corpus. The following is a dispatch sent by him to one of the North Carolina Sena-tors:

Blatrion, N. C., March 18.—What is being done to protect good citi chipped and hanged f The habeas corpus should be at one A letter was also received in Washington from the Gov ernor urging the President to issue a proclamation sus pending the writ of habeas corpus. - [Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The following nom-

inations were sent to the Senate to-day: Robert F. Caltersen, to be U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas.
Lieut. Commander Montgomery Sicard, to be Commander in the Navy.
Joshan R. Stauton, to be Assistant Parunater in the Navy.
Capt. and Bravet Major James Forney, to be Breset Lieutenant Colonel
a the Marine Corns.

CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate, in Executive session, to-day con-

firmed the following nominations: Alfred Pleasonton, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the XXXII

Affred Pleasanton, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the XXXIId District.

Joseph Bradley, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

George H. Butler stands confirmed as Consul-Georgia at Alexandria, Egypt, the motion to recombine theirg decided adversely.

Charles E. Brown at Chilicothe, Ohie; Aaron Poerr at Navasota, Texas, and T. M. Campholl at Bonoseville. Mo.

Commodore John A. Window to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. James H. Strong to be Commodore; Commander A.C. Rhindto be Captain: Lieut.-Com. Joseph N. Miller to be Gommander; Lieut. Gonstaws V. Menzies to be Lieutenant-Commander; Cont. James M. Frailey to be Commodore; Commander; Lieut. Edward S. Ecyser to be Lieutenant-Commander; Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. P. J. McCurler, Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. The following Lieutenant-Commander; Lieut. R. Lieutenant-Commander; Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. Lieut. P. J. McCurler, Lieutenant-Commander, Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. Lieut. P. J. McCurler, Lieutenant-Commander, Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. J. Lieutenant Commander, Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. Lieut. P. J. McCurler, Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. J. Lieutenant Commander, Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. J. Lieutenant Commander, Lieut. Thomas Nelson to be Lieutenant Compander. J. J. McCurler, L. B. Surber, S. L. P. J. McCurler, L. B. Surber, S. L. Barry, S. B. L. Barry,

Past Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Duebols to be Surgeon in the Narr. T. C. Herl to be Assistant Surgeon. The following Masters are to be Lieutenards: W. P. Randall, J. ii

Ford, N. Ross, O. S., Ross, O. S., Ross, O. S., Ross, D. S., L. Spham.

J. B. Lyham.

Past Associant-Surgeon Frank L. Duebols to be Surgeon in the Nary.

T. C. Hee'l to be Associant Norgeon.

The Soliosing Masters and to be Leutenants; W. P. Randall, J. B. Livingstone, John J. Brent, I. A. Miller, Wan H. Myer, Henry J. Morrey, O. W. Farenholt, Wan, B. Neymon, A. J. Iverson, Wan, T. Buck, Joseph Marthon, E. T. Strommer, J. S. Jones, Wan, Weich, Samuel Pedden, H. R. Hake, K. W. Wilson, John F. Mery, Wa. W. Rhoaden, Ard, D. G. McRickiels, E. W. Wilson, John F. Mery, Wa. W. Rhoaden, Beiden, H. R. Hake, K. W. Wilson, John F. Mery, Wa. W. Rhoaden, Beiden, H. R. Hake, K. W. Wilson, John F. Mery, Wa. W. Rhoaden, Sargeal, J. A. Clester, Wan, A. Morgan, A. L. Sprague, Wathburne Maynard, H. C. Weiter, Wan, A. Morgan, A. L. Sprague, Wathburne Maynard, M. C. Little, W. W. Hood, J. H. Dayton, Ass. Walker, W. R. S. Makenser, Geo. W. Ottes, G. S. Sperry, Frank Courtis, Wm. Watt, W. W. Reisunger, J. M. Wa. McC. Little, M. B. Field, F. Hanford, Doughas H. C. Wisser, J. M. Wan, McC. Little, M. B. Field, F. Hanford, Doughas H. C. Wisser, T. S. Williams, C. H. Johd, R. B. Peck, P. C. Terrell, G. A. Bicknell, John M. Taft, S. F. Clarkson, M. S. Day, R. N. Manny, H. E. Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rofts Waterman, G. A. Korris, John R. Phelm, Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rofts Waterman, G. A. Korris, John R. Phelm, Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rofts Waterman, G. A. Korris, John R. Phelm, Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rofts Waterman, G. A. Korris, John R. Phelm, Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rofts Waterman, G. A. Korris, John R. Phelm, Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rofts Waterman, G. A. Korris, John R. Phelm, Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rofts Waterman, G. A. Korris, John R. Phelm, Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rofts Waterman, G. A. Korris, John R. Phelm, Wilson, C. C. Todd, Rofts Water, R. R. Lillle, Wm. T. Swinboure, A. R. Cartet, Henry Whelas, L. V. Housle, McCermick, Wm. H. Emory, C. T. Hutchin, L. A. Active, R. M. Lille, B. McLune, C. E. Gill, Geo. W. Caster, Wm. M. Rolley, R. M. Lille, R. R. Carte, R. W.

ALBANY.

THE LATE EXPLOSION-OUR EDUCATIONAL SYS-TEM-INTERNAL TRADE BY RAIL AND WATER -NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN WHARFAGE-FERRY IMPROVEMENTS-UNDERGROUND OPE-

ALBANY, March 21 .- The explosion in the

RATIONS.

Assembly on Friday, which showed its effects through the Assembly on Saturday, has formed the chief topic of discussion. The proceedings in reversing Speaker Hitenman's decision, and directing an investigation of Ainsworth's charge against Fields as well as of Fields's assault on Ainsworth, clearly indicated the temper of the House; and that spirit was still nore emphatically shown when Bamler's resolution for tabling the memorable railroad bill that occasioned the row met with prompt approval. Some members of his own party unite with the Republicans in expression disgust at the browbeating manner in which Mr. Fields has been engineering other schemes as well as When trying to smuggle through the Assembly a bill for galvanizing (under pretense of amending) the defanet charter of a Long Island Bridge Company, from New-York across Blackwell's Island to Astoria, his course was quite as exceptionable as his operations last Friday. When the Bridge bill was up for final action, Mr. White alluded to it as conferring extra ordinary powers on the few corporators; and the record will show that his remarks were entirely proper and parliamentary in reference to a bill involving large interests. But he was instantly assailed by Mr. Fields, in a blustering manner, and with one of the foulest epithets that can be applied about the Legislalature. Mr. F. jeered him as the leader of the "Black Horse Cavalry "-the name given to the villains prowling around the Capitol as lobbyists in every rotten job. The

Horse Cavalry "—the name given to the villains prowing around the Capitol as lobbyists in every rotten job. The manner of the assailant on that eccasion was certainly not less offensive, though not quite so uproarious as in his allusion to Mr. Ainsworth and other opponents of his pet railroad scheme. But he was then promptly inter and denounced for his columny by Mr. White, who had the sympathy of impartial spectators; and the result was that Fields was compelled to swallow his calumnies and apologize for his assault. The fate of that Bridge bill was settled, as the exposures made in the Assembly caused it to be laid on the table, where it yet lies in company with the "hittle bill" which the same engineer was trying to run, railroad-like, through the house last Friday.

Whatever may be the merits of demerits of Mr. Ainsworth, it is evident, among members of both parties, that he is looked upon in no darker light than his assailant; and, as both are members of the same party, their Republican fellow members meddle no further than to encourage thorough investigation, even if the skirts of some of their own political associates shall be singed in passing the ordeal. At any rate, it is evident, from the course of some of the independent country members of his own party, that such tactics as Mr. Field has been displaying in pushing his favorite measures will not be tamely borne.

A misprint in Friday's letter renders it proper to eay here that it was not "our" Albany Senator Banks that intermeddled in the Assembly last Friday, when the voting was going on, and when voters were changing about the Kairoad bill. Senator Genet was the person meant. INTERNAL TRADE, BY RAIL AND WATER.

As questions of canal trade and navigation are acquir ing interest from the efforts for funding the canal debt, so as to allow a reduction of tells, and from the several propositions before the Legislature for introducing steam propositions before the Legislature for introducing steam towage, persons interested should familiarize themselves with the facts embedied in the Annual Report of Anditor Bell concerning the "Toils, Trade, and Tunnage of the Canals for 1869," now nearly ready for distribution. Like all former reports from that efficient officer, this last document is repiete with facts. The results shown a loss in toils of about \$470,000, and a loss in tunnage of nearly 600,000 tuns, occasioned, doubtless, by the fact that, in the most active season of business, about one full month of navigation, or obe-seventh of the whole navigable season, was lost by reason of breaks in the Eric Canal. Yet, notwithstanding all these calimities, and despite of the adverse influence of miners' strikes in the coal trade and unsetted unriches for breadstiffs, the business of that canal during the last year was never exceeded, with a single exception, by that of any former year, 1802 being noted for short-crops in Europe. If the canal tunnage be added to that of the two rativarys connecting New-York and Lake Eric, it will show that the aggregate traffic of 1802 exceeded that of the previous year by 250,000 tuns. The aggregate traffic by these three great routes has increased from about \$3,00,000 tuns in 1809-a gain of about 127 per cent in ten years. This increase has been gradual, and refutes the often-repeated assertion that the legitimate trade of our State is being seriously diverted to other channels. And there isstill another view of these matters, worthy of particular attention in connection with pending questions concerning the means of inland trade and commerce; which is, that, in 1868, when there were no serious shreaks in the Canal, the Eric Canal, during its seven months of navigation, transported about 70,000 more tuns of freight than the Fre and Central Railronds combined—with all their immense capital, equipments, and advantages—running through every day in the year: a fact appreciated by the people of the interior, and which acco towage, persons interested should familiarize themselves

occasional tracks in the Canal, the Eric Canal, dering the seven isonalis of navigation, transparent and derivations of the seven isonalis of navigation, transparent certain derivations of the seven isonalis of navigation, transparent certain decimal continued—with all their immense capital, equipments, and advantages—running through every day in the year, which accounts for their steedy determination to see that great water-way improved and managed in modes concerning the State Educational System will doubtless cause the annual report from the Superintendent of that department to be read this year with more than ordinary interest. No cose of the unitial tade now petitioning the Legislature to preserve that system, from sectanine or other interests, should note to familiarise himself in the first interest to the canal of free and interest to the other decimal of the satisfact of the canal of the canal of the satisfact cating more than four-fifths of the whole number. It wonderful that the whole community should be around by the projects for breaking up our invaluable put free school system by sectarian divisions? WHARFAGE AT NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The commercial interests and convenience of the pec ple of New-York and Brooklyn are concerned in Assem, blyman Husted's bill, amendatory of the law of 1800, re specting the rates of wharfage and the regulation of the piers, wharves, and slips of those cities. In cases where piers, wharves, and slips of those cities. In cases where vessels make fast to any pier or wharf, or fasten to any vessel so secured at the wharves, it is now proposed they shall pay as follows: Vessels of and under 200 tuns, two cents per tun for the first 200 tuns, and one-half of one cent per tun for every additional tun; except that canal boats and lighters shall be charged only two-thries of those rates, and except also that every other vessel making fast to a vessel lying at any wharf, or to another vessel outside of such vessel, or at anchor within any slip or basin, when not receiving or discharging cargo or ballast, one-half the first above rates; and no boat or vessel shall pay less than 50 cents for a day, or part of a day; last, one-half the first above rates; and no boat or vessel shall pay less than 50 cents for a day, or part of a day; and from every vessel or floating structure other than those need for transportation of freight or passengers, double the first above rates; and from every vessel under 500 time burden, using horses in receiving or discharging cargo or ballast, \$1 per day for each horse so used. As a penaity, vessels leaving before paying for whatfage or discharge shall pay double rates. Owners or lessees of wharves in both cities may charge five cents per fun for every day after the first 24 hours that merchandise remains ou such wharves, and this charge shall be a fien on the articles so left. LEGISLATION ABOUT TOWN BONDS.

Now that bonds are being multiplied largely. for vari

these matters. With this object, Assemblyman Husted has framed a bill concerning town issues of such securities, requiring the Supervisor of each town to report to the County Board of Supervisors, at every annual session, the amount of the town debt and of the bonds issued therefor. Each report must be in tabular form, stating the laws authorizing and the objects simed at micreating the debts, with the amount anguid when he was elected, the sum due when he reports, and that falling due during his official term. All such reports must be published in the annual reports of the Boards of Supervisors. Each Supervisor at the close of his term must report on these subjects at the annual meeting for choosing town officers, and file his report with the Town Clerk for public inspection. Neglect of these duries is declared to be a inselement or publishable by a fine of \$250, and imprisonment for 60 days. Such a law will be very satisfactory to the people in all towns as well as to the investors in town securities. Would not an amendment be proper, to include the bonds of incorperated viblages under similar provisions f.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN FERRY IMPROVEMENTS. A much-needed move has been made by Mr. Haver for reducing the rates of ferriage between New-York City and that part of Brooklyn known formerly as Williamsburgh, bringing them down to the rates of the Union Ferry Company-two cents for foot passengers, 25 cents for two-horse conches, 12 cents for high one-horse business and pleasure wagons, loaded do., 15 cents; two-horse trucks, light, 30 cents, and loaded, 40 cents. Boots are required to be run after 12 o'clock as often as once every half hour, and to be improved in ways much wanted by passengers, who have too long suffered from the low and unventilated cabins, &c. Penaltics of \$500 are proposed for violations of this law. MORE UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS.

The " East River and Bushwick Underground Railway Company" is the title given in the bill of Assemblyman Haver to a corporation for making subterranean communication from the East River, near South Seventhest.
Ferry, in that part of Brooklyn known as Williamsburgh.
"In the direction" of Jamaica, L. L. so terminal being named. People familiar with the ground will see that this is a project to facilitate steam communication by freeing it from the present necessity of crossing over the high ridge and through the crowded streets of East Brooklyn—an object particularly important for the present Southside Railroad and other future railroads. The corporators named are Edward Richmond. Oliver B. Fowler, William Mann, Lawrence Myersjr., Bailey Hascall, James R., Love, Joseph E. Gay, and Frederick Hoeft. The capital named is \$2,000,000, in \$100 shares, and the concern to be managed by nine directors, chosen by the stockholders. \$2,000,000 must be subscribed before operations are conmonced, the commencement to take place within two years, and the work be finished in five years. The Gondany may construct a single or double tunnel, with rail roads therein for steam-trains, to commence within held a mile of the present ferry-house at South Securith—and run eastward under ground in the general direction of Jamaica, and as far as practicable. The route must be far enough below the surface of the streets to avoid interference with the water mains or gas-pipes. Public money is not asked for this project; but a good deal eke is asked when such a grant is sought for without any stronger requirement than trait imay be commenced after a certain small amount (only 19 per cent) is "subscribed," leaving it wholly to the corporators to delay that "subscription" till they can sell the charter, or otherwise arrange the matter as they please. If Soundor Tweed's bell for subterranean, pneumatic and steam rainoads should go through, what would become of this project "whether the citizens of Trey are requiring the Troy Gas Companies to answer the charges made against them by the Corporation of that city—the Committee on the Affairs of Cities being listracted to investigate and report "whether the nication from the East River, near South Seventh-st. Ferry, in that part of Brooklyn known as Williamsburgh

TOWNSEND'S RECORDS OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

A joint resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature, directing the Senate Committee on Literature and the Assembly Committee on Public Education to examine the merits of Thomas S. Townsend's "Historical Record and Encyclopasida of the Great Rebellion," and report, at the next session of the Legislature their opinion concerning its value and importance to the State of New York, and also concerning the propriety of its purchase by the State.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, March 21-11 p. m .- The session of the Assembly was short. After some brief conversation about the bills coming up to-morrow under special order, about New-York City affairs, Mr. Husted asked attention to a series of resolutions expressive of respect for the to a series of resonation expression of the lamented George character and regret for the loss of the lamented George Wakeman, late stenographer of the House, which were received and adopted with a degree of interest indicating more than ordinary regard for the departed. They were accompanied by remarks upon the character and service of Mr. Wakeman from several of the most prominent members of the House, of both political parties, and the House downred.

any intention of favoring either contestant for the Mayoraity, and says he only interfered to preserve the publie peace.

Gov. Walker, in reply to this, says he is glad Gen.
Canby concedes that there is no warrant or authority to
be found in the Constitution and laws of the United
States for Gen. Canby's action on Friday last. As for the
General's instructions the Governor says they would not
instify his action if construed by the light of the law.
Such construction as the General gives these instructions
would soon reduce the United States army to a more
police force, superseding State and municipal venservators of the peace throughout the country. The Governor
expresses his confident belief that but for the military interference the disgraceful rebellion against the lawfully
constituted authorities of this city would not have fatily
constituted authorities of this city would not have fatily
one hour. The Governor feels sure, from his knowledge
of the statesmanike ability of both the Pressdeut and
Secretary of War, that they will relieve Gen. Camby of
the duty of executing orders which, moder his construction, cannot be executed without a violation of the fundamental laws of the United States.

This aftermoon Ben Scott, one of Mayor Cahoon's colored special police force, was captured by Ellyson's
police. It was in front of his house that Bush, the special
policeman, was killed hast night. As the police having
Scott in charge neared the Cay Hail, where Rush's body
was lying, an excited crowd of whites rushed on Scott,
and commenced firing, shooting him in the hand. The
police, after a short light, beat the crowd off, and succerted in lodging Saot safely in the City Hail.
Resolutions were introduced in the Legislature to day
censuring Gen. Camby for his course, and asking ChaiJustice Chase to preside at the hearing of Mayor Cahoon's motion for an injunction. At 11 o'clock te-nighs
the city was quiet.

THE STEAMER SAMARIA.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.-The steamship Samaria reached Queenstown at 9 o'clock last night. Her cabin passengers and mails were transferred to the ous purposes, by towns as well as by counties, and by villages as well as by towns, it is a wise act of legislation to make regulations calculated to prevent abuses in steamer Java, which sailed at midnight with all on bound